



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

August 9 : The United States consul at Cienfuegos reports that during the week ended August 8 there were in that city 6 deaths from yellow fever.

August 13 : The United States sanitary inspector at Habana reports that during the week ended August 12 there were in that city 23 deaths from yellow fever and no deaths from smallpox.

August 6 : The United States consular agent at Manzanillo reports that during the two weeks ended July 31 there were in that city 2 deaths from yellow fever.

August 13 : The United States sanitary inspector at Matanzas reports that during the two weeks ended August 11 there were in that city 13 deaths from yellow fever.

August 7 : The United States consul at Santiago de Cuba reports that during the two weeks ended August 7 there were in that city 24 deaths from yellow fever.

August 9 : The United States consul at Sagua la Grande reports that during the two weeks ended August 7 there were in that city 65 cases and 8 deaths from yellow fever, and 70 cases and 10 deaths from smallpox.

Sanitary report from Habana.

HABANA, CUBA, August 13, 1897.

SIR : The following report for the week ended August 12 is respectfully submitted :

The heat for the past ten days has been intense, the trade winds having been light, and there has been an absence of the daily rainfall for about one week. It has been almost impossible to remain any time exposed to the direct rays of the sun without serious results, hence the harbor work has been very trying. In spite of all the conditions existing, which are supposed to favor the spread of yellow fever, it would appear from the mortality table in this report that this disease is decreasing. This appearance is not real. As stated in a previous report, the deaths from yellow fever are being absorbed by those credited to other diseases. The military hospitals are filled with patients, and it is a well-known fact that patients brought to the hospitals in and around this city suffering from some other cause will invariably develop yellow fever soon after admission if there is not a history of a previous attack.

There are but few cases of smallpox left in the city. A fair estimate of the number of cases of the disease would be 10. An examination of persons applying at this office for certificates to go to the United States demonstrates the fact that vaccination and revaccination have been the universal practice. This statement holds good not only for residents of this city, but it also applies to persons coming from Matanzas, Cienfuegos, Sagua la Grande, and even the rural districts. The last death from smallpox in this city occurred on July 20.

It will be noticed from the mortality table that the deaths from enteric fever and pernicious fever (?) are, together, in excess of those occurring from yellow fever, while malarial or paludal fever caused 7 deaths. The mortality from all causes shows each week a steady increase and correspondingly increased ratio per 1,000.

There are no vessels at the Tallapiedra Wharf, the last vessel to leave there being the American brigantine *Gabrielle*.

On the 9th instant I reported to the Bureau the master of this vessel being convalescent from an attack of malarial fever. On the 10th instant 3 more cases developed, all of a light type, the vessel then being in the open bay and well removed from the city. The vessel was held for two days to observe the men who were sick, when, it being evident they were suffering from malarial fever, the master was given his bill of health to proceed to Ship Island Quarantine Station, the medical officer in charge of that station being notified of the sickness on board.

James Young, chief engineer of the steamship *Yucatan*, from New York to this place, died on the morning of the 11th instant, about twenty-four hours before reaching this port, from hypertrophy of the heart. I issued a certificate to that effect, after an examination of the body and after obtaining a history of the case. No necropsy was held, the history of the case being clear and I being conversant with said history, as I had made an examination of Young not two weeks before, said examination showing the condition named in my certificate.

Very respectfully,

W. F. BRUNNER,
Sanitary Inspector, U. S. M. H. S.

[Inclosure.]

Comparative statistics of the mortality of the city of Habana for the weeks ended July 15, July 22, July 29, August 5, and August 12, 1897.

| Disease. | Week ended— | | | | |
|-----------------------------|-------------|----------|----------|---------|----------|
| | July 15. | July 22. | July 29. | Aug. 5. | Aug. 12. |
| Yellow fever | 41 | 48 | 40 | 28 | 23 |
| Enteric fever | 11 | 14 | 17 | 21 | 20 |
| Pernicious fever | 10 | 6 | 14 | 14 | 13 |
| Paludal fever | 2 | 3 | 3 | 2 | 7 |
| Dysentery | 9 | 22 | 21 | 23 | 39 |
| Enteritis | 12 | 23 | 30 | 42 | 36 |
| Smallpox | 1 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Glanders | 1 | | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| Diphtheria | | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| Pneumonia | 6 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 14 |
| Tuberculosis | 29 | 28 | 32 | 38 | 31 |
| From all causes | 235 | 264 | 284 | 306 | 317 |
| Annual ratio per 1,000..... | 61.10 | 68.64 | 73.84 | 79.56 | 82.42 |

Sanitary reports from Santiago.

SANTIAGO DE CUBA, July 31, 1897.

SIR: I have the honor to inform you that there were 86 deaths at Santiago de Cuba during the week ended July 31. Of these, 17 were from yellow fever, 5 from dysentery, 9 from enteritis, 4 from tuberculosis, 2 from remittent, and 12 from pernicious fevers; the rest from common diseases noncontagious in character.

I have reliable information showing that the sickness and mortality in the villages and surrounding suburbs are appalling. Cristo, with a population of about 2,000 inhabitants, has from 3 to 5 deaths daily. St. Louis, with about 3,000, shows about 4 deaths daily. Yellow fever among the soldiers is causing many deaths.

Respectfully,

Dr. H. S. CAMINERO,
Sanitary Inspector, U. S. M. H. S.